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To direct the President to expedite the consideration and approval of the construction and operation of the Keystone XL oil pipeline, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 23, 2011

Mr. TERRY (for himself, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To direct the President to expedite the consideration and approval of the construction and operation of the Keystone XL oil pipeline, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “North American-Made
5 Energy Security Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds and declares the following:

3 (1) The United States currently imports more
4 than half of the oil it consumes, often from countries
5 hostile to United States interests or with political
6 and economic instability that compromises supply se-
7 curity.

8 (2) While a significant portion of imports are
9 derived from allies such as Canada and Mexico, the
10 United States remains vulnerable to substantial sup-
11 ply disruptions created by geopolitical tumult in
12 major producing nations.

13 (3) Strong increases in oil consumption in the
14 developing world outpace growth in conventional oil
15 supplies, bringing tight market conditions and high-
16 er oil prices in periods of global economic expansion
17 or when supplies are threatened.

18 (4) The development and delivery of oil and gas
19 from Canada to the United States is in the national
20 interest of the United States in order to secure oil
21 supplies to fill needs that are projected to otherwise
22 be filled by increases in other foreign supplies, nota-
23 bly from the Middle East.

24 (5) Continued development of North American
25 energy resources, including Canadian oil, increases
26 domestic refiners' access to stable and reliable

1 sources of crude and improves certainty of fuel sup-
2 ply for the Department of Defense, the largest con-
3 sumer of petroleum in the United States.

4 (6) Canada and the United States have the
5 world's largest two-way trading relationship. There-
6 fore, for every United States dollar spent on prod-
7 ucts from Canada, including oil, 90 cents is returned
8 to the United States economy. When the same
9 metrics are applied to trading relationships with
10 some other major sources of United States crude oil
11 imports, returns are much lower.

12 (7) The principal choice for Canadian oil ex-
13 porters is between moving increasing crude oil vol-
14 umes to the United States or Asia, led by China. In-
15 creased Canadian oil exports to China will result in
16 increased United States crude oil imports from other
17 foreign sources, especially the Middle East.

18 (8) Increased Canadian crude oil imports into
19 the United States correspondingly reduce the scale
20 of "wealth transfers" to other more distant foreign
21 sources resulting from the greater cost of importing
22 crude oil from those sources.

23 (9) Not only are United States companies
24 major investors in Canadian oil sands, but many
25 United States businesses throughout the country

1 benefit from supplying goods and services required
2 for ongoing Canadian oil sands operations and ex-
3 pansion.

4 (10) There has been more than 2 years of con-
5 sideration and a coordinated review by more than a
6 dozen Federal agencies of the technical aspects and
7 of the environmental, social, and economic impacts
8 of the proposed pipeline project known as the Key-
9 stone XL from Hardisty, Alberta, to Steele City, Ne-
10 braska, and then on to the United States Gulf Coast
11 through Cushing, Oklahoma.

12 (11) Keystone XL represents a high capacity
13 pipeline supply option that could meet early as well
14 as long-term market demand for crude oil to United
15 States refineries, and could also potentially bring
16 over 100,000 barrels per day of United States
17 Bakken crudes to market.

18 (12) Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline
19 would increase total Keystone pipeline capacity by
20 700,000 barrels per day to 1,290,000 barrels per
21 day.

22 (13) The Keystone XL pipeline would provide
23 short-term and long-term employment opportunities
24 and related labor income benefits, as well as govern-

1 ment revenues associated with sales and payroll
2 taxes.

3 (14) The earliest possible construction of the
4 Keystone XL pipeline will make the extensive proven
5 and potential reserves of Canadian oil available for
6 United States use and increase United States jobs
7 and will therefore serve the national interest.

8 (15) Analysis using the Environmental Protec-
9 tion Agency models shows that the Keystone XL
10 pipeline will result in no significant change in total
11 United States or global greenhouse gas emissions.

12 (16) The Keystone XL pipeline would be state-
13 of-the-art and have a degree of safety higher than
14 any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline
15 system.

16 (17) Because of the extensive governmental
17 studies already made with respect to the Keystone
18 XL project and the national interest in early delivery
19 of Canadian oil to United States markets, a decision
20 with respect to a Presidential Permit for the Key-
21 stone XL pipeline should be promptly issued without
22 further administrative delay or impediment.

23 **SEC. 3. EXPEDITED APPROVAL PROCESS.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the
25 Secretary of Energy, shall coordinate with each Federal

1 agency responsible for coordinating or considering an as-
2 pect of the President's National Interest Determination
3 and Presidential Permit decision regarding construction
4 and operation of the Keystone XL pipeline, to ensure that
5 all necessary actions with respect to such decision are
6 taken on an expedited schedule.

7 (b) AGENCY COOPERATION WITH SECRETARY OF
8 ENERGY.—Each Federal agency described in subsection
9 (a) shall comply with any deadline established by the Sec-
10 retary of Energy pursuant to subsection (a).

11 (c) FINAL ORDER.—Not later than 30 days after the
12 issuance of the final environmental impact statement, the
13 President shall issue a final order granting or denying the
14 Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline, but in
15 no event shall such decision be made later than November
16 1, 2011.

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